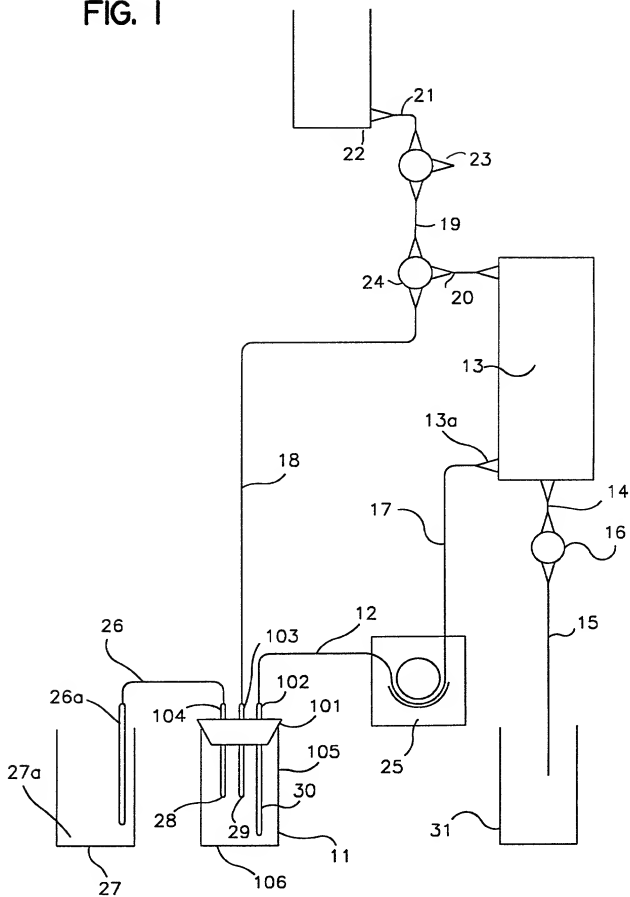


FIG. 1



```
graph TD; R1[REAGENT 1] --> CR["(COUPLING) REACTION"]; R2[REAGENT 2] --> CR; B[BUFFER] --> CR; A[ADDITIVES] --> CR; CR --> UF[ULTRAFILTRATION]; B --> UF; UF --> P[PERMEATE]; UF --> C[CONCENTRATE]; UF --> COL[COLLECTION]; C <--> COL; COL --> BP[BACKFLUSHING]; BP --> UF; BP --> B
```

The diagram illustrates a continuous flow process. It begins with three input streams: REAGENT 1, REAGENT 2, and BUFFER, which all feed into a central box labeled '(COUPLING) REACTION'. An ADDITIVES stream also feeds into this reaction box from the right. The output of the reaction flows downwards into a box labeled ULTRAFILTRATION. A BUFFER stream also enters the ULTRAFILTRATION box from the left. From ULTRAFILTRATION, the flow splits into three paths: PERMEATE exits to the right, while the main flow continues down to a RETAINED PRODUCT box. Below the RETAINED PRODUCT box is a BACKFLUSHING box, which has a bidirectional arrow connecting it to the RETAINED PRODUCT box. The BACKFLUSHING box receives input from both the RETAINED PRODUCT box and the BUFFER stream. Finally, the output of the BACKFLUSHING box goes back up to the ULTRAFILTRATION box. To the right of the RETAINED PRODUCT box are two more boxes: CONCENTRATE and COLLECTION. Both have bidirectional arrows connecting them to the RETAINED PRODUCT box.

FIG. 2